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Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 106.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE BROTHERS.

SPRAYED.

Selected Tale.

From the Home Monthly.

CONQUERED.

BY S. J. F.

[The following words were used by a child five years old, who saw a little brother, of almost the same age, lying in his coffin. The mother was entirely overcome, and all present moved to tears by his childlike artlessness. Of course the reader will understand that the words have been overset.]

Where is Charlie going, mother,
In that pretty box, I see;
I have called my little brother;
But he does not come to me.

'Twas last night you made me kiss him,
Just before I went to sleep;

Now from where he was I miss him—
Tell me, mother, why you weep?

I remember when we parted,
As he tried to smile Good-bye;

To his eyes the tears had started
And I could not help but cry.

Then his cheek was red and burning,
And his breath so quick and small,

But his cheek is cold this morning,
And he does not breathe at all.

Let me mother—I'll wake him;
Do you think him very ill?

I will only gently wake him,
Why he is so cold and still?

Peace, my child, he cannot waken;
God has chosen him through love,

Has thy little brother taken

To reside with him above.

From Putnam's Magazine.

THE FISHING SONG.

Down in the wide gray river

The current is sweeping strong;

Over the wide gray river

Floats the fisherman's song.

The song falls with the oar,

And an echo in both is ringing

I thought to hear no more.

Out of a deeper current

The song brings back to me

A cry from mortal silence

Of mortal agony.

Life that was spent and vanished,

Love that had died of wrong,

Hearts that are dead in living,

Come back to the fishes again.

I see the maples leafing

Just as they leafed before

The green grass comes, the greener

Down to the river shore—

With the rude strain swelling, sinking,

In the cadence of days gone by.

As the oar from the water dripping

Ripples the mirrored sky.

Yet the soul has a life diviner,

Its past returns no more

But in echoes, that answer the mirror

Of the boat-song, from the shore.

And the ways of God, are darkness,

His judgement waiteth long.

He breaks the heart of a woman

With a fisherman's careless song.

TO A BLANK SHEET OF PAPER.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Wan-visaged thing! thy virgin leaf

To me looks more than deadly pale,

Unknown what may stain thee yet,—

A poem, or a tale.

Love may light on thy snowy cheek,

And shake his Eden breathing plumes;

Then shalt thou tell how Lelia smiles,

Or Angelina bloom.

Satan may lift his bearded lance,

Foregalling Time's slow moving scythe,

And, scattered on thy little field,

Disjoined bards may writh.

Perchance a vision of the night,

Some grizzled spectre, gaunt and thin,

Or sheeted corpse, may stalk along,

Or skeleton may grin!

If it should be in pensive hour

Some arrow-moving things I try,

Ah, maiden, how thy tears will fall,

For all I do to die!

But if in merry mood I touch

They leaves, then shall the sight of thee

Sow smiles as thick on rosy lips,

As ripples on the sea.

Take then this treasure to thy trust,

To win some idle reader's smile,

Then fade, and moulder in the dust,

Or swell some bon-fire's crackling pile.

'STILL SHE KEEPS ROCKING HIM.'

Still she keeps rocking him,

Ever caressing him,

Brushing the hair from

His colorless brow,

Softly they've whispered her,

"Life has gone out of him."

Gently she answers,

"How still he is now!"

Still she keeps rocking him,

As though she would shake from him

The cold hand of death,

Like the weight from his eyes;

Rocking the day of him

While softly the soul of him

Angels are rocking him

Far up in the skies.

TO DIANEME.

Sweet, be not proud of those two eyes

Which starlike sparkle in their skies;

Nor be you proud that you can see

All hearts your captives; yours yet free:

Be not proud of that rich hair

Which wauts on the tovesick air;

With those that rubby which you wear,

Such is the tip of your soft ear,

Will last to be a precious stone

When all your world is beauty's gone.

Admirable, or in the event of either commissioner ceasing to act, the Government of the United States, or its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Peru, acting under its direction, or that of the Republic of Peru, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 75 cents per square.

Birth, marriage and death, inserted with a larger font, 75 cents per square.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Job Printing

in its various branches executed with despatch.

F. A. PRATT, Editor & Proprietor

Number 5,540.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

Original and selected, prepared for the *Mercury*.

Multum in Parvo.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America,

OFFICIAL.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Lima on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which Convention, being able to come to an agreement upon the terms of the same, was ratified by the Government of the United States and the Republic of Peru, and is word for word, as follows:

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.

ARTICLE I.

The commissioners so named shall immediately after their organization, and before proceeding to any other business, proceed to name a fifth person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases in which they may themselves differ in opinion.

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ARTICLE III.

The commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall meet in Lima within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention; and shall then, before the commissioners before proceeding to any instrument, which they shall have agreed upon, and subscribe before the most Excellent Supreme Court, that they will carefully examine and impartially decide, according to the principles of justice and equity, the principles of international law and treaty stipulations, upon all the claims laid before them under the provisions of this Convention, and in accordance with the evidence submitted on the part of either government. A similar oath shall be taken and subscribed by the person selected by the commissioners as arbitrator or umpire, and said oath shall be entered upon the record of the proceedings of said commission.

ARTICLE IV.

The arbitrator or umpire being appointed, the commissioners shall, without delay, proceed to examine and determine the claims specified in the first article, and, if required, one person in behalf of each government on each separate claim. Each government, at the request of either of the commissioners, shall furnish to the arbitrator or umpire the papers in its possession which may be important to the just determination of any of the claims referred.

ARTICLE V.

From the decision of the commissioners there shall be no appeal; and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of their claims as to the amount of indemnification that may be adjudged to the claimants, and in case the commissioners cannot agree, the points of difference shall be referred to the arbitrator or umpire, before whom the commissioners may be heard, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VI.

The two contracting parties will adopt the proper measures to solicit and obtain the assent of His Majesty the King of Belgium, conferring upon him the most ample power to decide and determine all the questions both of law and fact involved in the proceedings of the government of Peru in the capture and confiscation of the ships "Lizzie Thompson" and "Georgia."

ARTICLE VII.

The two contracting parties will adopt the proper measures to solicit and obtain the assent of His Majesty the King of Belgium to set the office of the arbitrator, and to determine the claims specified in the first article, and, if required, one person in behalf of each government on each separate claim. Each government, at the request of either of the commissioners, shall furnish to the arbitrator or umpire the papers in its possession which may be important to the just determination of any of the claims referred.

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1864.

The world still in motion exhibits no sure signs of a decisive change for the better in the condition of the masses in any quarter. This however may be no disappointment anywhere to those who are expecting nothing better. In some countries, indeed, the population in general though bordering upon the lowest degree of possible subsistence, may think themselves fortunate in not being reduced below their normal destination; when their condition would become insupportable. They have no margin to spare for great and benevolent purposes; and so far from being able to save others, on any extraordinary emergency of state they are in danger of being unable to save themselves. And, in all countries, however well provided the inhabitants may be in general and however ready to incur great sacrifices for good objects, still there must always be a class not strong enough to stand before the first storm of adversity; and when it comes they must fall. But the fall of such a dependent class, those who before were only one degree less dependent are brought down to the verge of the same ruin.

No country is supposed to be so favored as to be superior to these laws of gradation and degradation, in respect to the great body of the population. The result has been sufficiently exemplified on one side of the Atlantic, to be seen and heard on the other. Even under the reign of English law and of English justice, where justice is generally administered upon abstract principles and not by favoritism, the effect of intolerable burdens upon classes least able to endure them has been, to weaken the nationality of English subjects, where it would naturally exist to prevent the growth of any such segment where it has not before existed. And, as if it was not enough for the distinction of the minority to confine perhaps a majority in one class after another to the most precarious position, it is evident that one rank above another of special aristocracy is maintained by the general contributions of labor and business, and as a favored few generally exempt from the common vicissitudes of English subjects. The quietude of their enjoyments is not interrupted by the horrors of the season or of the chase—though the hardships and trials of winter and of war should press upon the body of their nation.

The later news, however, from that quarter, continues to indicate degrees of improvement in the financial operations of trade. Cotton and consols were rising, and discount at the Bank of England had fallen to seven per cent, with signs of further relief to follow. Their leading journals take breath, and are at leisure to give the Yankees a lecture upon the result of our presidential election in the North. The London Times would appear to have the cause of popular freedom very much at heart, especially in this country. But the echo of its sentiments was not expected, perhaps, to be heard by the mass of English subjects, when it says, that the American people cannot expect to enjoy any other right after the right of secession has been lost. Total dismemberment is expelled from the womb of American politics, and must hereafter suffer all the agonies which governs all infant or mancous can undergo. As it is, by offering a choice which is unpalatable to the Times, the American people had "abridged the right of self-government."

The overhanded imagination of a patriot is liable to mistake the full or failure of a party, upon the principle, he would not be likely to make any distinction between democracy or oligarchy in the name of a party, and to consider that opposition to one does not necessarily involve opposition to the other. Through the American people are not perhaps free from the domination of parties, clearly they have not yet decided to have an imperial government. The Times even does not consider the president elect as of that order, but only as inconveniences shaking the tree that another may gather the fruit. The London Post is still more abhorr'd of the manner in which it supposes the election to have been conducted, and shows signs of bitter disappointment at last in the result. No allowance appears to have been made by the Post for the extraordinary situation of the whole country, and the unprecedented difficulties which were to be surmounted. And the Post calls us, if our chief magistrate was no longer an amateur, but, as certain, as illiberty in this country was a myth, and a division, and the responsibility of government a curse—the nation everywhere gazing in its own downfall. But what has England done, or what advised, in presence of our Representative, Mr. Sumner, who

on the 25th of March, 1862, when the subject of the Internal Revenue was first under discussion, proposed to amend the Bill by providing an amendment to admit of relief, if we are to take the comments of our American journals upon the decision of the House as evidence to that extent. But having without a knowledge of the nature of the proceedings, and to the absence of any reasons given by the Court, we suppose those offenders should not be held responsible for their conduct, (as opposed to the United States,) our country is left something in the dark—knowing counsel as well as that for the Crown, it is understood, appeared at the examination. In endeavoring to conjecture some grounds there could be for such a decision, some have come to the conclusion that it must have appeared to the Court, that the prisoners were to be considered as recognized bailiffs. But perhaps it is unfortunate that simultaneously with the intelligence of the discharge of the "raiders" into Vermont, by the Courts at Montreal, comes the news that the notorious policy that has so long distinguished our municipal management demands a change. We agree with the News in many points set forth in its article of Saturday last, and especially, that the people would not be willing to lose so good a man for the position, for the small matter of "two dollars" in the amount of his salary, but as the amount of salary is not the cause of his desecration, it would be useless to offer so large a retaining fee. The kind offer to aid us in the increase of safety in our new office is appreciated, but will you desire us to retain it forever or selling us to choose to hold it.

The 20th. Parrot gun donated to the city in 1861, has recently been found to weigh some pounds, and will be further use. Major Chancellor commanded the fact.—Major Chancellor, and myself, are to meet at the 20th. Parrot gun, to receive information that the gun would be exchanged immediately, and one furnished of modern improvement, accompanied by fifty shells, as a present. The promptness of Major Chancellor is worthy of the greatest admiration.

A subscription paper for a Christmas dinner to be given to the soldiers at Lowell Hospital, is now open at Tully's.

It should be remembered that but three more days remain for the payment of the City Tax.

The proposition to procure a steam fire Engine for this city is again brought to our consideration by a petition from many of our heaviest tax-payers. The subject is now before the Board of Firewards and will be reported upon at the next meeting of the City Council.

The matter is presented now in a different manner from that of a year ago, as then it was proposed to procure a machine of this character for the use of some one company then organized in the Department. Now it is asked simply to procure one for use, and the petition is entitled to the most favorable consideration. We have heretofore opposed the introduction of a steam engine into our Fire Department, and our grounds of opposition were wholly on account of the ill-feeling sure to arise by showing a favorite for any one company. We are in favor of the introduction of a steamer if it can be attached to the Department as an addition; that is, if the Companies now organized are retained, and a new Company organized for the steamer.—Twelve men only are required to handle the machine, as it would be fully to expect to make the most use of it unless taken to fires by the aid of horses, and by locating it near one of our livery stables there would be no trouble in procuring horses for it at any time. We are confident that our firemen would soon cease all opposition to a steamer, if one was procured and made use of, with a view to lighten their burdens. It is always difficult to procure volunteers when the engine is far away from the fire; a steamer could occupy that position, and supply two hand machines near the fire. After a fire is supposed to be extinguished, one or more company is obliged to remain, and the order to perform this duty is not generally very acceptable; the steamer could be retained for a length of time. Should a fire occur when the thermometer stands near zero, the steamer could be worked without fear of freezing up, while hand engines there is danger to be apprehended, and we have already had more of less trouble in that respect. These are some of the benefits to be derived by having a steamer attached to the Department, and we have no fear of creating disorder in our companies if the steamer is brought here and manned by those not now connected with the Department, or by an equal number from each company now organized.

In one branch of Congress the measure has been already adopted to increase our squadron on our frontier lakes; and in the other branch a resolution has also passed, to give notice to Great Britain that the reciprocity treaty for trade with their provinces in America, should be terminated. These proceedings may be also the means of exciting unnecessary alarm in the country, though undoubtedly they may be as planned as being nothing more than matters of power under the circumstances; and as having no relation to a contemplated war with Great Britain sooner or later. That to be sure, is a possible event, as it would be with any other power with which this country is now at peace.

But those are not unambiguous signs of an immediate rupture of peace with our transatlantic friends. Other facts perhaps ought to be considered as much more likely to involve the two nations in so serious a controversy; and one may be, that on both sides there seems to be so much apprehension of such an event at a future day. A distinguished gentleman and conversant in a high position with an English University, now as he returns to England from a visit to this country, is said to rejoice on his way back, in the belief, that he has contributed effect to the escape of England from a great danger with the United States. The reason is, that one who left his academic pursuits at home to locate abroad for so good a purpose, should very likely with him so many published remarks from American sources of a nature likely to produce a lasting harmony between the two countries. The student may be strengthened and freed from withdrawal from Canada on notice, without any breach of treaty with the steamer Mutual and Co., who have a store and two rooms in the MERCURY building.

We have received from Mr. John P. Newell a most valuable lithograph of Newport in 1780, taken from an old painting. The old town is there represented as we have so often read, but could not fully understand. The Point has four wharves, the principal one being Collier's, and some forty houses, very compact. The town, now Long wharf, extends but a short distance, and a large open space is between that and Gravelly Point, showing sufficient space for vessels to proceed to that portion of the Point the wharves below. The town wharf was Dickinson's, now Babbacombe. Both these houses are on the Hill—Fry's and Trinity Church Parsonsage, and one not named. All the vessels in the harbor fly the British flag, and Fort George is exchanging salutes with an English man-of-war. The whole engraving forms an interesting study, and those who have the view of Newport in 1880 should place a copy of this at side. Copies will be ready for sale next week.

It is our sad duty to announce the sudden death of SAMUEL T. HOPKINS, Esq., which occurred on Thursday afternoon last. He was possessed of great address and engaging independence, yet his deportment to all was most respectful, and with the amiable habit of adapting himself to every variety of temper, he commanded the esteem of the whole community. For several years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and at the time of his death was one of the Axminster Commissioners. He sustained a high character for strict integrity, probity and honor, both his public and domestic relations, and his fellow of arms deeply regret his sudden death. He leaves a widow and one son, with many relatives, to mourn this dreadful bereavement. His age was 47.

A TAX ON SALES recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is already receiving considerable attention from the public. So far as we advised this subject was first brought to the attention of Congress and the country by our late Representative, Mr. Sumner, who introduced it on the 25th of March, 1862, when the subject of the Internal Revenue was first under discussion, proposed to amend the Bill by providing an amendment to admit of relief, if we are to take the comments of our American journals upon the decision of the House as evidence to that extent. But having without a knowledge of the nature of the proceedings, and to the absence of any reasons given by the Court, we suppose those offenders should not be held responsible for their conduct, (as opposed to the United States,) our country is left something in the dark—knowing counsel as well as that for the Crown, it is understood, appeared at the examination. In endeavoring to conjecture some grounds there could be for such a decision, some have come to the conclusion that it must have appeared to the Court, that the prisoners were to be considered as recognized bailiffs. But perhaps it is unfortunate that simultaneously with the intelligence of the discharge of the "raiders" into Vermont, by the Courts at Montreal, comes the news that the notorious policy that has so long distinguished our municipal management demands a change. We agree with the News in many points set forth in its article of Saturday last, and especially, that the people would not be willing to lose so good a man for the position, for the small matter of "two dollars" in the amount of his salary, but as the amount of salary is not the cause of his desecration, it would be useless to offer so large a retaining fee. The kind offer to aid us in the increase of safety in our new office is appreciated, but will you desire us to retain it forever or selling us to choose to hold it.

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The Duglin and Somerset railroad which is to be a branch of the Old Colony and Newport Railway, is to be built at once, and Mr. JOHN COLLINS, who made the road for the Northern section of our road, has taken the contract. It is estimated that about 300,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be removed in the execution of the work.

We notice in the appropriation bill for fortifications, an item for one hundred thousand dollars for Fort Adams, in our harbor. The necessary repairs upon this fortification have not been made for the past few years and unless Congress approves this appropriation, the cost at a future period will be doubled—every day's neglect is causing serious damage to the work.

Prof. FOWLER, the well known Phrenologist is coming and will give five lectures upon the different points connected with this subject. It is some years since a gentleman of equal ability has visited Newport to treat upon the Phrenological Art and we have no doubt he will draw full houses.

We would call the especial attention of boys to the notice in regard to sledging. The places for are designated, and there is no cause for breaking the law.

We notice a new firm has been formed, that of THOMAS G. and ARTHUR B. MUMFORD, both practical tailors, and first rate fellows. They desire a share of public patronage.

A subscription paper for a Christmas dinner to be given to the soldiers at Lowell Hospital, is now open at Tully's.

It should be remembered that but three more days remain for the payment of the City Tax.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening last, the fire of fire was sounded from the splendid drug store of CASSWELL, MACK & CO., at the corner of Thames and Church streets, and in a few minutes the whole building was filled with smoke. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a bottle of spirits, the contents of which, ran on the furnace and immediately ignited. The East end of the building being double studed the flames ascended and soon spread over all that portion of the structure, rendering it very difficult for the firemen to work to advantage. They however succeeded in getting the better of it after three hours work, the citizens in the mean time removing all the goods from the stores of CASSWELL, MACK & CO. and from the book store of MR. A. J. WARD, in the North half of the building. The furniture, &c., was taken from the Odd Fellows' Hall in the second story, and many of the books from the Mechanics Library in one of the rear upper rooms. One room on the second floor was occupied by Capt. J. B. SMITH, Engineer of the fortifications in this State, but we do not learn that he experienced any material loss. The fire was fortunately confined to the building and but once broke through the roof and its progress there was immediately stopped, thereby rendering little fear of its spreading to adjacent houses. In removing the goods from the two stores, large quantities were stolen, much to the dishonor of the persons, and we should imagine that there was but little satisfaction to the holder, who will hereafter use the stolen property. Those who acted honestly are entitled to credit for much valuable property was saved. The Mechanics Association will lose about \$300 by the bursting of their library, and had no insurance. The damage to the Odd Fellows' Hall is about \$500, but they had an insurance of \$1,000, at the Pawtucket Mutual which will partially cover the loss, but not wholly, as the Firewood walls are injured and their policy will not cover that. The stock of CASSWELL, MACK & CO., was insured for \$2,000 at the Atlantic, Providence, \$4,000 at the Gaspey, Providence, and \$4,000 at the Springfield, total \$10,000, which will fully cover it. Mr. A. J. WARD was insured on his stock for \$1,500 at the Home, New Haven and \$3,000 at the Atlantic, Providence, \$1,000 of which was on Pianos and Melodeons, none of which were in the building, total \$5,500 which will fully cover the loss. Half of the building was owned by CASSWELL MACK & CO., who had an insurance of \$4,000 at the Pawtucket Mutual and \$5,000 at the Franklin Mutual, Providence, and the other half was owned by MR. FELIX PRITCHARD, who was insured for \$4,000 at the Providence Mutual, total \$10,000, the building \$11,500, much more than sufficient to cover the loss. The Odd Fellows' Hall has been sold by the kindness of STEPHEN CARPENTER & JUSTIN secured the front of their Military establishment, and CASSWELL, MACK & CO. have a store and two rooms in the MERCURY building.

We have received from Mr. E. W. and F. LAWSON, Trustees of the Mann estate have sold \$4,403 feet of land on Kay street to Mr. MARSHAL C. SHOEMAKER, for \$8,169. Mr. SAM PELTIER, of Providence, has sold 27,540 feet of land on Beach View Avenue to Mr. JOSEPH WINLOCK, of Cambridge, for \$4,209. Mr. GEORGE A. SIMMONS has sold a lot 50 feet square, with house, on Second street, to MR. JAMES P. DENNIS, for \$2,475. Mr. JAMES B. GROFF has sold a lot 60 by 80 feet in Wagner street, to Mr. FREDERICK N. BARLOW, for \$2,300. The two lots on Third street mentioned last week as having been sold by Mr. SAM'N BROWN and Captain Joseph Sherman, each contained \$1,000 feet; we said 7,699 feet.

We learn that the purchaser of Mr. ALGER'S water lot on Long wharf has forfeited his first payment, and declines to fulfill his obligation to secure a deed.

Capt. JAMES CHASE has sold 18,080 feet of land near Taggart's Ferry to Mr. JOSHUA L. BROWN, for \$160. This is at the rate of \$90 per acre.

We are pleased to learn of the promotion of CAPT. D. ARCHIBALD PELL and CAPT. HAZARD STEVENS to the rank of Major, for meritorious services. Major PELL is a son of DUNCAN C. PELL, Esq., of this city, and is now attached to the staff of Major-General PARK. Major STEVENS is the only son of the late Major General ISAAC I. STEVENS, killed at Chantilly, and is attached to the staff of Major-General GETTYS.

The first Concert of the Boston Quintette Club was given on Wednesday evening to a full house and although it may be that few fully appreciated the music, it was very evident that a large portion were delighted with the entertainment. The next Concert will be given Thursday evening, 28th inst., at Bellevue Hall.

The Home Monthly for January, 1865, has been received and we have transferred one of its excellent stories to our columns to-day. This is an excellent Monthly and now is the time to subscribe at WARD's for it.

WARD, in his new fugation, is prepared to furnish his friends with Holiday Presents which have just been purchased in New York.

LITTLE COMPTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

COURT OF PROBATE.—Present, Nathaniel Church, Oliver C. Brownell and Benjamin Sargent.

The will of Pardon ALMY was proved and approved; Charles ALMY, Sanford ALMY and Bradford ALMY, Joint Executors.

The third and last account of Isaac C. WILSON, Administrator on the estate of David SHAW, was allowed and ordered to be recorded.

JAMES PEASE, the Executor named therein, presented the last will and testament of EASY S. TOMPKINS, late of Little Compton, deceased, with petition praying for its approval. Notice thereto ordered.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from Mr. E. HANNETT, Jr., the following books adapted to the times and very appropriate for Christmas presents:

"Sister of the Snow," 1861, being No. 5 of the "Sister Stories." This is a pleasant story for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 6 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 7 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 8 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 9 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 10 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 11 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 12 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 13 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 14 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 15 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 16 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 17 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 18 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 19 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 20 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 21 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 22 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

"Sister Stories," 1861, being No. 23 of the "Sister Stories." This is a collection of stories for boys reading the magazines, and is well adapted to a course of study at school.

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Horace Walpole wrote, "Use a little bit of twice or thrice a week, no bigger than your nail, till it has dissolved in your bath, and then spit out. This has fortified my teeth, that they are as strong as the pen of man. I learned it of Mrs. Grosvenor, who did not speak of her teeth till her death."

The relative strength of the North and the South may be very accurately measured by a comparison of the entire section in rebellion with the Empire State, at the late election.—New York gave 729,730 votes, which is within 6,000 votes of the total given in rebellion in 1860.

Small boat Dragonet, of Portsmouth, R. I., has been purchased by Captain Benjamin Baker, and Harvey Bartlett, of New Bedford, and Capt. Benjamin Church of Cuttyhunk, \$2,000. She will probably be employed as pilot boat by the Cuttyhunk ploughs.

It is thought that a majority of Congressmen are opposed to increasing the salaries of Government clerks, and that the consequence will be a number of their situations will be filled by females.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for Cough, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented as being the same, which are generally injurious. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.

WIGGINS CATTLE MARKET—Wednesday Last At market 1146 Beef, Cattle, 6081 Sheep and Lambs, 2000 Swine.
Beef Cattle—Extra, \$12 25s 13 75; 1st quality, \$11 13; second \$11 50 a 12 00; third \$7 50s 10 00; 10 to 11c. Tallow 11 12 00.
Stocks—Yearlings, \$13 00; two year old, \$14 00; three year old \$25 a \$55.
Working Oxen—\$150, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225.
Milch Cows—Sales, Ordinary, \$90 a head; ex-
\$90 a head.
Swine—Retail 13 a 15; fat Hog 12 a 14.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

DECEMBER Sun Sun Moon High-
1804. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
17 SATURDAY, 7 20 3 33 9 11 10 48
18 SUNDAY, 7 21 4 34 11 5 12 13
19 MONDAY, 7 22 4 34 10 12 13 14
20 TUESDAY, 7 23 4 35 0 12 13 14
21 WEDNESDAY, 7 24 3 35 0 1 2 1 21
22 THURSDAY, 7 25 3 36 1 0 1 2 29
23 FRIDAY, 7 26 3 36 1 0 1 2 29
Moons last qu., 21st dry, 0, 17m. moon.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

of candidates selected by the audience.

Single admission 25 cents.

Professional Examinations,

with Charts, and Advice touching Health, Avoca-

tion, Marriage, Management of Children, &c.,

at AQUIDNECK HOUSE, through the

week only.

Dec 17

W. M. CLARKE, Cash'r.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

BY O. S. FOWLER,

the celebrated Phrenologist of New York,

AT

Aquidneck Hall,

VIS.

Monday evening, Dec. 19th—HEALTH, a free lecture.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 29th—PHRENOLOGY, a free lecture.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st—LOVE & MATERNITY.

Thursday even'g, Dec. 22—PRIVATE LECTURES.

Friday evening, Dec. 23—SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

Each lecture to commence at 7 1/2 p. m., and close with

LADIES

and

MISSSES

CLOAKS,

Shawls

DRESS

Goods,

BALMORALS,

Furs,

Collars,

Victorines,

and

Muffs,

in

Sable, Fitch

& Squirrel.

—ALSO—

a complete assortment of

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

and

FANCY GOODS.

Dec 17—1w

A. C. LANDERS,

No. 10 Broad st.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of

MUMFORD & CHASE,

was by mutual consent dissolved on the 7th inst., by the withdrawal of Stephen G. Chase. The business of the concern is to be settled by the firm below mentioned.

THOMAS C. MUMFORD,

STEPHEN G. CHASE,

Co-Partners.

Dec 17—2w

J. S. CLARKE,

DENTIST.

HAVING had fourteen years practice on

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank.

Jan 18—1y

J. E. LADD & M. Y. SIMMONS,

DENTISTS.

146 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

(Room No. 4, up stairs.)

Dec 30—1f

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission,

all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks,

Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes,

(old issues) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six percent, "Five Twenty" Bonds of

\$50, \$100, and \$1000, coupon or registered, ob-

tained at par, without delay,

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during

bank hours.

Nov 29.

OLIVER READ,

12 Bull Street, or Traders Bank,

is prepared to furnish the Government popular

Loan of August 15, 1864, bearing interest 7 3-10

per cent, payable in lawful money. Also the

10 1/2 or other of the other Government securi-

ties. Bank and other stocks, gold and silver, bought

and sold.

July 30

Special Diseases.

Dr. MATTISON of Providence attends ex-

clusively to the treatment of all diseases and ad-

disorders resulting from imprudence and contagion

which are incurred or single, giving them his

whole attention. Persons from abroad having any

important or difficult case, should be sure to con-

sult him. Circumstating full information with

the highest testimonials, also, a Book on Specia-

lities sent, free by enclosing one stamp for

postage, and directing to Dr. MATTISON, 28

Union street, Providence, R. I.

Oct 16—1y

MARRIED.

In this city, 12th inst., by Rev. C. H. Malcolm,

Mr. HARWOOD E. READ to Miss AMANDA E.

daughter of John H. Crosby, Esq., still of the

city.

In Warren, 13th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. TAX

of this city, to Miss PHÆRA E. LEVELY of

Coventry.

In Providence, 12th inst., S. J. TOWNSEND of

Providence, to MARION W. PEPPER of Bristol.

In Bristol, 24th ult., FRANCIS A. HOWLAND of

Banbridge, Mass., to MARY E. CORNELL of B.

In Tiverton, 11th inst., HENRY S. BORDEN, 1st

Lieut. U. S. NAVY, to JANE F., daughter of Capt.

Gardner Manchester of T.

In Providence 14th inst., EDWARD A. PAROLE

to ALICE P. JENKINS; 14th, J. HENRY WIL-

LIAM ELVIRA WADDELL, 11th of P.

DIED.

In this city, 13th inst., suddenly, JAMES B.

only child of Sarah C. and James T. Pottered, aged

10 months.

In this city, 7th inst., Mrs. MARY COOPER, in

the 17th year of age.

In this city, 14th inst., Miss CATHERINE AD-

AMS, aged 17 years.

In Chelms, Mass., 10th inst., JOSHUA B. CAR-

SPERD, aged 62 years, late proprietor of

the Pelham Street House, in this city.

In New Bedford, 11th inst., Lieut. SAMUEL J.

WATSON, 58th Mass. Regiment, youngest son of

Ron. Samuel J. Watson, aged 21 years.

In Bristol, 6th inst., LUCY HASKELL, aged 70

years.

In Providence, ANND, 1st, wife of Francis W.

Carpenter, aged 30 years; 9th, MARY L.

daughter of Valentine C. Long, aged 3 years; 11th,

JOHANNA, daughter of Thomas Walsh, aged 2

years; 11th, HATTIE BURKE, daughter of Jas.

C. Peck, aged 8 years; 12th, MARY A., daughter

of John B. Proud, aged 12 years; 12th,

WILLIAM HARTLEY, aged 60 years; 12th, GEORGE

E. son of Dr. Charles E. Knight, aged 11

years; 14th, WALTER A., son of Benjamin O.

3d, aged 6 years.

Dec 17

Spencer's.

Dec 17

Sp

(Continued from first page.)

The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty engage to consider the decision of the two commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as final and conclusive on the matters to be referred to their decision, and forthwith to give full effect to the same.

ARTICLE III.

The commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire shall keep accurate records and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ such clerks or other persons as they shall find necessary to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

The salaries of the commissioners and of the clerk or clerks shall be paid by their respective Governments. The salary of the arbitrator or umpire and the contingent expenses shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two Governments.

ARTICLE IV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners or by the arbitrator or umpire on account of any claim, shall be paid by the one Government to the other in two equal annual instalments, whereof the first shall be paid within twelve months after the date of the award, and the second within twenty-four months after the date of the award, without interest and without any deduction whatever.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington in twelve months from the date hereof or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 17th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
LYONS.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 1st instant, by Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the Court of St. James, and Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed,

Done at the city of Washington, this 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PROCLAMATION NO. 133.

AN ACT TO expedite and regulate the printing of public documents and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter instead of publishing manuscript copies of the documents hereby accompanying their said reports to each house of Congress, the heads of the several departments of Government shall transmit them, or before the first day of November of each year, to the Superintendent of Public Printing, who shall cause to be printed the same, and, in addition thereto, one thousand copies for the use of the Senate and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives. And that it shall be the duty of the Superintendents of the general land office to fix a suitable price, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per copy, below which no funds shall be disposed of.

Approved, June 25, 1864.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 88.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of the difficulties of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whenever any revenue of public funds shall be brought into market under existing laws, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the general land office to fix a suitable price, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per copy, below which no funds shall be disposed of.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 89.

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of a joint resolution relating to the relief of the difficulties of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of two thousand dollars and the same in bonds, as proposed in the above resolution, be appropriated to the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives. And that it shall be the duty of the Joint Committee on Finance to appropriate such sum to the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to provide an alphabetical index to the same.

So. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to print the President's message, the reports of the heads of departments, and the documents accompanying documents proposed under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, suitably bound, and that, in addition to the number now required by law, and unless otherwise ordered by either House of Congress, it shall be his duty to print one thousand copies of the same for the use of the Senate and twenty-five thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and to deliver the same to the proper offices of each house, respectively.

So. 4. And be it further enacted, That the amount of every inscription, belonging to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on the west side of the Columbia river, should be confirmed to the said company; but that in case the situation of those lands and banks should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify its desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required should be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

And whereas it is desirable that all questions between the United States authorities on the one hand, and the Hudson's Bay and the Puget Sound Agricultural Companies on the other, with respect to the possessory rights and claims of those companies, and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territory, should be settled by an arbitration of three commissioners and claims in the Settlement of the United States for an adequate money compensation.

It is hereby agreed, that the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty shall, within seven months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, appoint such a commission for the purpose of examining and assessing upon all claims arising out of the provisions of the above-quoted articles of the treaty of June 25, 1864.

The commissioners mentioned in the preceding article and, at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named, meet at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe an agreement reciting that they will impartially and fairly examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection in their own minds, all the matters referred to them for their decision, and such decision shall be entered on record of their proceedings.

The commissioners and their counsel to make such an arbitration or umpire to decide upon any question of which they may differ in opinion, and I now am and agree in the selection, the arbitrator or umpire, that is appointed by the King of Italy, among the two legal commissioners, and invite to make such appointment, and whose selection shall be made in accordance with the rules of procedure of the said arbitration.

The persons so to be chosen and their counsel to proceed to make and subscribe an agreement reciting that they will impartially and fairly decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection in their own minds, all the matters referred to them for their decision, and such decision shall be entered on record of their proceedings.

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